



"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

WATER MELON PATCH.

Perhaps it may seem like an aggravation to be talking about water melons now, in the last days of November, when the Frost King has taken possession of your garden and field, and you can hear in the north wind the bugle notes of old winter, as he approaches nearer and nearer, and the sun recedes from you. But water melons are pleasant things at the close of summer, and the memory of them is pleasant as you sit by the fire in winter. If you think about them, why not talk about them? and if you can get any new ideas in regard to their culture, remember them, to be practiced next spring and summer. We here, in Maine, cannot raise them quite so easily as they do in New Jersey, but we can, in many sections of the State, raise very good ones by using a little extra pains.

We find an article in the October number of the Horticulturist on the subject of growing water melons. The same rule will do for raising cucumbers, muskmelons, &c. &c. It was written by Edward Decker of Staten Island. After making some remarks on the necessity of obtaining and preserving pure seed, he gives pretty full directions for raising them, from which we extract the following:—Having made a selection of your ground you will greatly benefit your ground and forward yourself by manuring in the fall instead of stopping till the busy spring time commences. After giving your ground a middling coat of manure, dig it well two feet deep, throwing it up in ridges to enable it to receive the benefit of good sharp frost, which will mellow and sweeten the soil, besides destroying millions of insects in the embryo state.

The last week in April, or the first of May, is the most desirable time to sow your seed; having leveled and forked over the ground that was manured in the fall, commence by marking off your plot into squares nine feet apart each way—dig out the soil two feet square, spreading it equally all round, then fill up the space with a mixture of good rotten manure and the top spit from an old pasture, in equal quantities, well mixed and broken with the spade. If this latter is not easily procured, good light moderately rich soil will do. Fill the holes six inches higher than the surrounding grounds. Over these place your melon boxes and sow from eight to ten seeds in each.

If you have not the convenience of boxes, four bricks laid edgewise, so as to form a square, and covered with a sheet of glass is a good substitute. As soon as you have sown your seed, place the seed on the boxes and let them remain till the seed is fairly up, then commence giving air on all favorable opportunities, not forgetting to push the sashes off in warm showers. As the plants grow, thin them out to four plants in each hill, so soon as they have made two rough leaves.

Keep them free from weeds, and draw the soil about the stems, so as to strengthen them against the winds. When they have made four or six rough leaves, stop (pinch off) the end of each shoot, to make them branch out. As the weather becomes settled, remove the sashes, but let the boxes remain, as they prevent the attacks of the striped bug and can be taken away when they become filled with vines. The best remedy we have found for the striped bug, is a slight sprinkle from a watering pot of whale oil soap, diluted in water, half a pound of soap to six gallons of water, every other day, from their coming up until they begin to grow freely. As every foot of ground is valuable in a garden, you may sow a row of early bush beans, turnips, beets, &c., between the hills, and they will be off the ground before the melons occupy the whole.

\*The writer does not say deep to dig the holes, but we suppose two spits deep—that is, two lengths of the spade blade.

†Whole oil soap is made from whale oil and soda. This makes a hard soap, and may be had of seed or agricultural implement dealers. Whale oil and potash lye, such as farmers' wives use in making soap, will make a soft soap which we presume is equally as good. [Ed. M. F.]

HOW TO COLLECT LEAVES FOR LITTER. Prof. Nash, Editor of the "Farmer" in a note to our article on collecting leaves for litter, published sometime since, recommends collecting them soon after a rain. They may then be collected easily into small piles and loaded into carts. He says they will dry well when housed. This is a good idea. We have been troubled by the wind blowing them about while collecting them when very dry. We again recommend the "leaf harvest" to those who live near a wood. They are excellent for litter. You cannot give your pig more comfortable quarters than an ample bed of dry leaves in a warm sty.

For the Maine Farmer.

WHAT THEY DO WITH THE DIRT.

MR. EDITOR:—I saw the enquiry in your last paper, as to what became of the dirt when a Chipmunk dug his hole. I will tell what I know about this. In September last, I was in the woods sitting upon a pile of lumber, when I saw a Chipmunk come along a short distance from me, with his mouth full of something. I knew not what. He went a few paces from me and unloaded his mouth, then started back. I went to the place where he stopped and saw a small pile of dirt. I seated myself again, and in a few minutes he came a second time, with his mouth full of dirt. He repeated this a number of times, and I supposed he was digging his hole. ALBERT MILLER.

Appleton, Nov. 4, 1855.

KEEP THE MICE FROM YOUR APPLE TREES. Great destruction is sometimes made of apple and other fruit trees, during the winter, by mice. These little pests becoming hungry, burrow along under the snow in search of food, or if there be no snow—they make an "under-ground railroad"—beneath the grass, if the trees stand in a grass lot, and coming in contact with an apple tree, for instance, gnaw the bark off, sometimes all around it, so as to girdle it completely. Various expedients have been adopted to prevent this. Some wrap around the tree, birch bark or tarred paper, or shavings of leather. Some bore auger holes into little blocks of wood, into which they put poisoned meal, placing them at the foot of the tree so as to poison the vermin to death, when they come there and eat.

The Editor of the "Country Gentleman" gives the following very simple method of ten years experience, and which he says, in thousands of applications, has never in a single instance failed. It consists "says he" in nothing more than throwing up with a spade, late in Autumn, a small mound of earth at the foot of each tree, about ten inches or a foot high, the earth to be in close contact with the tree. This remedy, even in grassy fields, much infested with mice, has fully succeeded. When these animals, in their progress under the snow, reach the steep bank of fresh earth, their course is immediately arrested, and they always turn and travel in some other direction. One man with a spade will secure hundreds of trees in a day, and then it is leveled down again in the spring.

For the Maine Farmer.

QUERY ABOUT GRAPE VINES.

MR. EDITOR:—Seeing in your paper of the last spring (an April number, I think), a description of the Concord Grape, so called, and wishing to test them in our down-east climate, I got up a club of some half dozen individuals, and purchased of Hovey & Co., Boston, one dozen plants at \$24 per dozen. We received them late in May, consequently they were not set so early as they should have been, but they have grown finely, notwithstanding. From two to four shoots have sprung from each plant, and each of those grown from four to eight feet in length.

Now, what shall we do with them through the winter? Do they need protection from the cold? or shall they be left to shiver in the winds and storms? Should those shoots be cut or shortened in this fall?

Will you or some of your experienced correspondents answer these queries through your columns, and oblige the inquirer?

J. ELLIOT.

Abbott, Nov. 10, 1855.

NOTE. We should prune or "shorten in" this fall. The ripened wood which you cut off will make good "cuttings," from which you can raise new plants in the spring. Bury them up in sand, having the upper bud an inch or two beneath the surface. If you cannot procure sand easily, bury them in loam, being careful not to let the water stand about them. For protection, throw some litter from the horse stable, or leaves, or saw-dust around the roots, and cover them all over with hemlock or fir boughs. We have found this mode a very good one for protection of flower roots, shrubs, trees, &c. &c., from the severity of our winters. [Ed.]

For the Maine Farmer.

SAW DUST—QUERY.

MR. EDITOR:—I wish you would inform me of some way that sawdust may be made into manure. I have a shingle mill, which in the course of a year, yields a great amount of saw dust, which if it could be made into manure would be of great benefit. If you could inform me through the columns of the Farmer, you would do me a favor. A YOUNG SUBSCRIBER.

Albion, October 21, 1855.

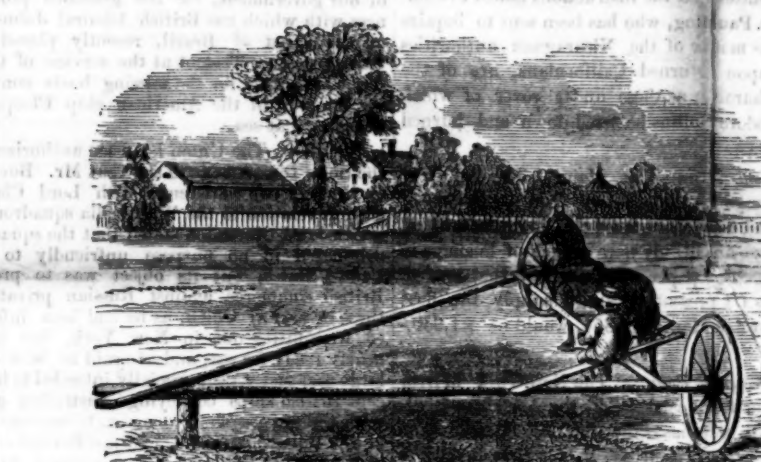
NOTE. By going to expense enough in making water, moistening the saw dust with water, and keeping the whole moderately warm with steam, or in some other way your saw dust might be brought into a state of decomposition and rendered useful as a manure. A better and cheaper way, is to use it as a litter for cattle, pigs, &c. In this way it becomes mingled with animal manure, and goes into fermentation more or less with it.

Another method that make good use of saw dust is to convert it into charcoal. This may be done in two ways: First have a large iron cylinder or retort, made with a door into which the sawdust may be put in and taken out. This door must be made tight when in use by pasting or taping around the edges with clay mortar; at the other arch by means of fire underneath the saw dust may be charred, and thus converted into finely pulverized charcoal. We have made it thus in a small way, and it is very nice. This charcoal would be valuable for a great many purposes. It might be bartered up and transported. In rural, manure heaps, in foul places in cities, in hospitals and sick rooms, it is a valuable article to neutralize disagreeable odors and to destroy miasmata, that would engender disease.

Applied directly to the soil, or to crops, or fruit trees, it is thought by many who have experimented with fine charcoal to be a valuable dressing. We have had no experience with it in this way. The vapor which passes off through the tube is pyrogenous acid, by having a worm attached and passing through a tub of water to condense it, the acid may be collected and saved.

We suppose saw dust may be mingled with wood and charred in one of these brick ovens that are now used in some places. [Ed.]

A NEW HINT IN OAK CUTTING. A correspondent under the signature of "S. S." in the "Country Gentleman," instead of the usual way of pulling and harrowing—sowing and then harrowing, says he has obtained the best crop by reversing this order. He first sows the oak, then plowing the ground fine, then harrowing well and after this passing over a bush harrow. He sows early. He does not say how deep he plows, probably not more than four inches.



For the Maine Farmer.

BREAKING COLTS.

The best way to break colts, is to begin with them while they follow the mare, and render them familiar to all sorts of handling. Train them while young, and when they are old they will not forget it. But every farmer has not the time to spend in this way, and so he lets his colt run unmolested until he gets large enough and old enough to work, when he takes him and makes it a special business to break him into the customs, and habits, and usages, practised in horsemanship.

If the driver is of mild temper, and considerate in action, and the colt is of a naturally docile disposition, the two will go along very quietly and harmoniously together. The lessons are given to the quadruped pupil gradually and peaceably by the teacher, and as gradually and peaceably received and practised by the colt.

But if the teacher is an irritable, passionate, unreasonable man, and the colt a spirited animal, there will soon be war between them. We have seen two such come together, and have sometimes thought the young horse the more rational of the two.

Various expedients and contrivances have been adopted to familiarize colts to the harness and the draft, so that, while they are awkward and perhaps a little fractious, they shall not do any damage to themselves or any family vehicle. We here copy a cut and description of one from the New England Farmer.

In the Boston Cultivator of Sept. 16, we noticed an engraving illustrating a new mode of breaking colts, by Mr. Phineas Field. The mode of performing this work is so simple and so favorable, that we have made some improvement upon the engraving, and give the description in Mr. Field's own words. He says,—"A little more than one year since, having three fine colts that were wholly untamed, I adopted a new expedient for bringing them into subjection, which succeeded to a charm. Several of my neighbors offered themselves of the privilege gratuitously afforded them by the use of my apparatus in breaking their colts, and in every case they were delighted with the ease, safety and thorough success of the scheme. Last Autumn, having bought another large and vigorous colt of three years past in age, and wishing to bring it under subjection, I resorted to the same method that was found so effectual last season, which has been equally satisfactory both to myself and my neighbors, who have either availed themselves of the use of the apparatus, or have witnessed its operation; and in compliance with their suggestion, I send you a drawing of the run-round, now in use in my yard for breaking colts. To the machine thus completed I harness the colt, I care not how ugly or ungainly, buckling the pole strap so short that he will have no slack harness; then tying his halter to the cross-bar, I pull off his bridle and let him have a fair chance and his own course. He never runs at first, for fear of the wheel before him, but alternately trots and stands still. After the colt has been harnessed an hour or so, I seat myself astride the rear pole at the point where the inner end of the bar supporting the whipple-tree is attached, when he generally starts off at rapid speed; I retain my seat until the colt comes to a stand, which is usually after he has been from six to twenty rounds. I then feed him a handful of oats, and put a whip of hay in the rope which confines the pole strap, and leave him to pursue his own course. He should be kept harnessed in this way through the day, being visited frequently with the cut dish, and supplied with hay, where he can help himself at will.

The second day let the colt be bridled, with leading lines attached, then left for some time to promenade at his leisure, then drove, and taught to start and stop at bidding. After being drilled in this way for an hour, make fast one of the wheels to a post a little outside of the range, and leave him for an hour or more, thus teaching him to stand; keep him harnessed through the day, occasionally feeding, driving, backing, and teaching him to stop and to stand still, but using no harsh measures, for none are needed. After three such days of training, I have always succeeded in making a colt completely manageable, and hesitate not to take my wife on board a cutter or wagon for a ride, having done so repeatedly. I consider the above method for breaking colts cheap, safe, expeditious and effectual, and those who have examined the affair, say that a colt broken to go in that machine will go anywhere.

Explanation of the Drawing. A post set firm in the ground, and rising three feet, with a shouldered three-inch round tenon or pivot at the top.

Two straight, rough, hard wood poles, thirty feet long, eight inches in diameter at the butt ends, and four inches in diameter at the tops. One of these poles is confined on the top of the post, six feet from the butt end by a round mortise, three and a half inches in diameter. The other pole is lapped into the first, near their butt ends, made fast by locking, and by a two inch pin.

The hind wheels of a lumber wagon, fitted on the ends of the poles.

Crossbar a rough pole twelve feet long, bolted

From Putnam's Monthly.

NOVEMBER.

The wild November comes at last. Beneath a veil of rain: The night-wind howls in folds aside— Her face is full of pain. The latest of her race, she takes The autumn's vacant throne; She has but one short moon to live, And she must live alone! A barren realm of withered fields, Bleak woods and falling leaves; The palest morn that ever dawned; The dreariest of eves. It is no wonder that she comes, Poor month! with tears of pain; For what can one so hopeless do But weep and weep again?

WHAT DRAINING DID.

A SHORT CHAPTER FOR HIRE MEN, AND THEIR EMPLOYERS. Some years ago the son of an English farmer came to the United States, and let himself as a farm laborer, in New York State, on the following conditions: commencing work at the first of September, he was to work ten hours a day for three years, and to receive in payment a deed of a field containing twelve acres—securing himself by an agreement, by which his employer was put under bonds of \$2,000 to fulfil his part of the contract; also, during these three years, he was to have the control of the field; to work it at his own expense, and to give his employer one-half the proceeds. The field lay under the south side of a hill, was of dark heavy clay resting on a bluish-colored solid clay subsoil, and for many years previous, had not been known to yield anything but a yellowish, hard, stunted vegetation.

The farmer thought the young man was a simpleton and that he, himself, was most wise and fortunate; but the former, nothing daunted by this opinion, which he was not unconscious that the latter entertained of him, immediately hired a set of laborers, and set them to work in the field trenching as earnestly as it was well possible for men to labor. In the morning and evening, before and after having worked his ten hours as per agreement, he worked with them, and continued to work in this way until, about the middle of the following November, he had finished the laying of nearly 5,000 yards of good field underdrains. He then had the field plowed deep and thoroughly, and the earth thrown up as much as possible into ridges, and thus let it remain during the winter. Next spring he had the field again plowed as deep as before, then cross plowed and thoroughly pulverized with a heavy harrow, then sowed it with oats and clover. The yield was excellent—nothing to be compared to it had ever before been seen on that field. Next year it gave two crops of clover, of a rich dark green, and enormously heavy and luxuriant; and the year following, after being manured at an expense of some \$7 an acre, nine acres of the field yielded 930 bushels of corn, and 25 wagon loads of pumpkins; while from the remaining three acres were taken 1000 bushels of potatoes—the return of this crop being upwards of \$1,200. The time had now come for the field to fall into the young man's possession, and the farmer unhesitatingly offered him \$1,500 to relinquish his title to it; and when this was as unhesitatingly refused, he offered \$2,000, which was accepted.

The young man's account stood thus:

Half produce of oats and straw, first year	\$165 00
Half value of sheep pasturage, first year	25 00
Half of first crops of clover, first year	112 50
Half of second crops of clover, including seed, second year	135 00
Half of third crops of clover, second year	15 00
Half of crops of corn, pumpkins and potatoes, third year	600 00
Received from farmer for relinquishment of title	2,000 00
Account Dr.	\$3,152 50
To underdraining, labor and tiles	\$325 00
To labor and manure, 3 seasons	475 00
To labor given for farm, \$16 per month, 36 months	576 00—1,377 00
Balance in his favor	\$1,775 50

Our farmers must learn that knowledge and enterprise and perseverance exercised in their business, will not only add a hundred fold to their own incomes, but will also confer more permanent benefits upon our country than these qualities exercised in the same degree in any other business whatever.

[W. D., in N. Y. Times.]

SHORT AND USEFUL RULE.

Merchant Kelley communicates through the Plough, Loom and Anvil, the following: Let fruit multiplied by 45.56 gives bushels of 2150 2-5 (standard bush) inches each, or 25-32 gives bushels of 2211-84 inches each. To find the number of bushels in a square-cornered box or pile, multiply the length, breadth, and depth in feet together, and the product will be the number of solid feet, which, being multiplied by either of the above-mentioned figures, (45.56 or 25-32,) will give the number of bushels.

RECEIPTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

The New York Canal boats yesterday brought into market 27,000 barrels of flour (60,000 bushels of wheat, besides other provisions. The Erie Railroad receipts of flour for the past two days amounted to 9000 barrels. These arrivals are heavy, but the daily receipts of breadstuffs have been much less than were expected. Many of the canal boats have turned at Albany to make their last trip for the season."

A FARMING ITEM.—A Profitable Crop.

Mr. Sidney H. Owens, who purchased Winchester's Island, containing 80 acres, for \$6,000, a few months ago, has realized half that sum from his crop of broom corn this season. Mr. O. had sixty acres under cultivation, from which he realized 40,000 pounds of broom straw, and sold it at prices varying from \$7.50 to \$10.00 per hundred—averaging full \$8.00 which makes the gross sum of \$3,200. In addition to this he has gathered about three thousand bushels of seed, worth 25 cents per bushel, or \$750 for the lot, which makes almost \$4,000 for the produce of only sixty acres, and expense of cultivation was but \$1,000, which leaves \$3,000 net. [Fredericksburgh (Va.) Herald.]

SINGULAR APPLE.

An apple was brought into Boston market for the first time the present season, from New Hampshire, where it has received the name of "No-blow." It is a most remarkable apple in its appearance as well as in its character. It is about as round as a ball, for it is neither. It is a possible good apple for eating or cooking. The tree on which it grows stands in a pasture, where it is said to have come up from a dropped seed, and never blossomed—the fruit rarely having any seed. Some of the specimens have little green-out protruberances around the calyx, but they contain no seed. The apple is not entirely coreless, having the usual appearance of an apple core in the flesh, but wholly without seeds.

NORTH PENOBSCOT AG. AND HORT. SOCIETY.

LIST OF AWARDS.

The Annual Exhibition, Fair, and Cattle Show of this Society, was held at Lee, Oct. 10, 1855. The day was fine, and a large number of the farmers, and others, of this and the adjoining towns, accompanied by their wives and daughters, variously estimated from 6 to 10 hundred, were present with their choice stock, vegetable productions, dairy products, specimens of skill and industry, and of the fine arts, giving unusual interest and animation to the Show. The best of feeling prevailed, and the whole exhibition elicited very previous one of the Society, giving promise of its future complete success. An excellent Address was given by the Rev. Mr. Bates of Lincoln, and all went home with the conviction that the day had been profitably spent.

The following Premiums were awarded by the several Committees.

For the best Town Team, to the one entered by Mr. H. C. Hall of Lincoln, \$4.00.

The best team consisted of four yoke of oxen, averaging in girth 7 ft. 1 in., and owned by H. C. Hall, Alonzo Gooding, Wm. Perry, and N. C. Hutton. Another town team was entered by C. M. Tuck, of Lee; consisting of 6 yoke of oxen, averaging in girth 6 ft. 10 in., and owned by C. M. Tuck, N. J. & J. Deering, Eliza Bradford, C. L. Tuck, Henry Douglas, and 2 yoke by Dexter Merrill.

For the best pair of draft oxen, to Mr. George Staples of Lee, \$2.50.

2d best to Messrs. H. C. & S. Hall of Lincoln, 1.50.

One yoke of oxen was upon the ground which drew 1200 pounds upon a drag 2 rods, and several others which drew 5400 lbs. the same distance.

For best pair 3 years old Steers, to Alvin Oushman of Lee, 1.50.

2d best do. to Shepard Dean of Lee, 1.00.

For best bull to Homer Gates of Carroll, 2.00.

For 2d best do. to Daniel Trueworthy of Lee, 1.00.

To Messrs. H. C. Hall of Lincoln the Committee awarded a Diploma for their Bull he having received the Society's premium.

For best stock cow, to H. P. Whitney of Springfield, 1.75.

For best 3 years old heifer, to Benj. Bradford of Lee, 1.00.

For best 2 year old heifer, to H. P. Whitney, 75.

For 2d best do. to Walter Coffin of Lee, 50.

For best yearling heifer, to E. L. Tuck of Lee, 75.

For 2d best do. to Edward Bowler of Lee, 75.

For best heifer calf, to H. P. Whitney, 75.

For best bull, to Daniel Trueworthy of Lee, 2.00.

For best stock horse, to John R. Hale of Lee, 1.00.

For best breeding Mare, to Stephen Gardner of Springfield, 1.75.

2d best do. to A. R. Lambard of Springfield, 1.00.

The Committee on draft horses have made no report. Several draft horses, however, were on the ground which attracted much notice. One pair entered by James W. Ruhl of Lee, drew upon a drag, 6100 lbs.

For best 3 year old Colt, to Joseph Deering of Lee, 1.00.

2d best do. to Asa Smith of Mattawamkeag, 75.

For best 2 year old colt, D. W. Lindsay Carroll, 1.00.

2d best do. to John Twombly of Lee, 75.

For best yearling colt, to Wm. Lee of Lee, 1.00.

2d best do. to Nathan Johnson of Springfield, 75.

For best colt, less than 1 year old, age considered, to Geo. Mallett of Lee, 60.

2d best do. to Wm. Fifield of Lee, 50.

For best butter, to Mrs. Thos. C. Burleigh of Springfield, 1.00.

For the best Cheese, to Mrs. N. L. Gerrish of Lee, 1.00.

2d best do. to Mrs. John Warren of Lincoln, 75.

For best cornet, to Mrs. C. M. Smith of Springfield, 50.

For best Blanket, to Mrs. Charles Brown of Lee, 50.

For best counterpane, to Mrs. Benj. Whitten of Lee, 50.

For best 3 pairs hose, to Miss Alice Huntress of Lincoln, 50.

For best Tidy to Miss L. G. P. Stevens of Carroll, 25.

For best rug, to Mrs. S. R. Lovejoy of Lincoln, 25.

2d best do. to Mrs. Betsy L. Gates of Lincoln, 25.

For best Collar to Miss Sarah P. Hays of Lincoln, 25.

For box fancy work, to Mrs. S. B. Lovejoy of Lincoln, 50.

For best winter apron, to Benj. Whitten of Lee, 1.00.

2d best do. to Saml. Briggs of Mattawamkeag, 50.

For best fall apples, to Benj. Whitten of Lee, 1.00.

2d best do. to C. M. Tuck of Lee, 50.

For best Squash, to Saml. Orcutt of Passadumkeag, 25.

For best pumpkin, to Joshua Baldwin of No. 1 Range 2, 25.

For best 3 bush. beets. A. M. True, of Lincoln, 50.

For best string onions, to Benj. Whitten of Lee, 50.

For best pair cart wheels, to N. L. Gerrish of Lee, 1.00.

For best ox yoke, to S. Bean of Lee, 50.

The Committee on Swine, report that none were entered for premiums, although it is not entirely certain there were none on the ground but if there were, they conducted very much better than usual, so as to attract no particular attraction.

The Committee on one of the "peculiar institutions" of New England, "Rye and Indian Bread" reported that the first premium of one dollar be awarded to Mrs. Joseph Harding of Lee, for the best loaf of brown bread.

2d best to Mrs. A. M. True of Lincoln, 50.

For the best loaf of wheat bread, to Mrs. A. M. True, 1.00.

2d best do. to Mrs. Thos. C. Burleigh of Springfield, 50.

The Secretary would respectfully suggest to the Trustees, that at the next Exhibition premiums be offered for specimens of two other of the glories of New England, "baked beans," and "pumpkin pie" and that their merits be discussed in Commemorative of the whole on the 2d day of the Show at 12 o'clock noon.

Mrs. Timothy Fuller of Lincoln exhibited four very beautiful bouquets, for which she was awarded

For another bouquet, exhibited by Miss Ada Gerrish of Lee, 50.

Miss Ann's Cakes of Lee exhibited several specimens of excellent painting for which she was awarded

For some beautiful landscape paintings, to Miss Mary W. Haskell of Lee, 50.

Entries were made for the premiums on the various field crops upon which the Committee have not reported. A large number of specimens of vegetable productions, of manufacture of useful and ornamental articles, and of the fine arts, were presented. The day was fine, and the exhibition was well attended. Among these were pumpkins weighing 47 pounds by

G. S. Bean. Traces of a roe by John Thompson and Benj. Whitten, cabbage by James Maxwell, onions by Jos. Deering, turnips by Saml. Briggs, 2 beautifully embroidered costumes by Mrs. Lovejoy. Scrap box by Saml. Burnham, pleasure wagon by B. F. Tobie, cart wheels by Enosh Stevens & Harrison Norton, and a great variety of other articles. It is hoped that two days will be devoted to the next Exhibition of the Society, thus giving a better opportunity for advancing the great interests of the Association.

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

SELECTED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

CRANBERRY SAUCE. Pick and wash three quarts of cranberries, put them into a stew pan, with one quart of water, cover the pan, and when they are stewed tender, stir in two quarts of sugar; stir until all the sugar is dissolved, then take the sauce from the fire, dish it, and serve.

The above proportions are easily remembered; one of water, two of sugar, three of cranberries—and they will always make an excellent sauce.

CRANBERRY PIE. Line the pie dish with paste and fill it full with cranberry sauce, as above prepared for meats; grate nutmeg upon the cranberry; put a strip of the paste around the surface of the dish, and numerous strips across the edges of the pie, with leaves and fanciful figures cut from the paste; bake twenty minutes.

TO MAKE FINE PAN-CAKES, FRIED WITHOUT BUTTER OR LARD. Take a pint of cream and six new-laid eggs; beat them well together; put in a quarter of a pound of sugar and one nutmeg, or a little beaten mace—which you please, and so much as will thicken—almost as much as ordinary pan-cake flour batter; your pan must be heated reasonably hot, and wiped with a clean cloth; this done, spread your batter thin over it, and fry.











